

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

**FROM THE**

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**

**Received up to 22nd March, 1883.**

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 20th March, states that

Circulation,  
610 copies.

the telegraphic summary of the new

The budget.

Financial Statement communicated

by the Press Commissioner's office to the press shows that the finances of the Empire have been ably managed by Major Baring. During the last year the income exceeded and the expenditure was below the estimates in many departments. This result is very satisfactory. The reduction in the salt duty proved beneficial to traders, but the reduction can have hardly reached the consumer. The Financial Minister thought fit to reduce the tax on salt, as it is a necessary of life. The arrangement has been successful, and it is hoped that if the demand for salt continues to increase at the present rate, the revenue will again rise to what it was prior to the lowering of the duty, in two and a half years. There was a falling off in the opium revenue. Major Baring ascribes this diminution to the growing competition of Chinese native drug. We agree with him, but we are disposed to think that another cause of reduction in the revenue was that the drug manufactured was inferior in quality. The Home Government should have thrown no portion of the cost of the Egyptian war on



India, especially in consideration of the eminent services rendered by the Indian Contingent. However, we are glad to state that Major Baring has managed to meet the charge without having recourse to fresh taxation. We are at one with him in thinking that the Indian export trade should be encouraged as much as possible. The reduction in the railway and ship rates would tend to promote the same object. The editor then refers to the proposed reductions in railway rates for wheat from Northern India to Bombay and thanks Government for this. The editor recommends reduction in telegraphic rates for traders, and also in the duty levied on articles exported from this country, especially such articles as food-grains, &c., which do not come back in any altered shape. It is to be regretted that the present state of the finances does not admit of the abolition of the duty on rice, but it is to be hoped that Major Baring will endeavor to get rid of it as soon as possible. No changes are to be made at present in the license-tax, but the Financial Minister has declared that Government is alive to the evils of the tax. These words show that he will recommend the abolition of this unpopular impost.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 13th March, states that it will be generally admitted that the success of the local self-government scheme principally depends on the selection of competent members for local committees. But we are afraid that the restrictions prescribed as to the material qualifications of members will tend to exclude educated men from the committees. In England the richer a man, the more educated he is. But in India, wealth and intellectual ability are seldom found combined in the same persons. The indifference of the higher classes in this country to education is notorious. At least four men should be admitted to each committee on the score of their intellectual ability. We are deeply interested in the scheme, and consequently every precaution should be



taken to ensure its success. If, unfortunately, the scheme failed, we would be condemned as quite unfit for the management of our affairs.

A correspondent of the *Khair Khwáh-i-Álam* (Delhi), of the 16th March, in regard to the question of qualifications for voters and members for the Delhi Municipal Committee, argues that it is a mistake to attach great importance to wealth. Wealthy persons are not necessarily intelligent. On the contrary, those men who have inherited their riches from their ancestors are generally ignorant and luxurious. Intelligent and educated persons should be made voters and members. Editors should of course be eligible for these offices.

Circulation,  
140 copies.

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow), for February, states that it is rumoured that the opium tax will be abolished. But in the editor's opinion it would be better if the tax on spirituous liquors and all intoxicating drugs, such as opium, *chandú*, *madak*, &c., were greatly increased, and all other imposts, which press severely on the people, were abolished. If the abolition of the export duty on opium is contemplated in order to encourage its consumption in foreign countries, it is opposed to humanity to demoralize any people by placing that vile drug within their easy reach. If the object of Government is to benefit cultivators, who are in a very unsatisfactory condition, Government should pay them Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 a *seer* for the drug instead of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 as at present, and sell it in turn at Rs. 24 or Rs. 32 instead of at Rs. 16. In that case cultivators would be benefited, Government revenue would not suffer, and the use of the drug would be checked.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 21st March, in regard to the punishment of the leaders of the Salvation Army at Bombay, condemns the action of the Bombay authorities. The Army makes no converts by fraud or force. Its processions were

Circulation,  
610 copies.



attended with no riots in other parts of the country. On the contrary, Hindus, Musalmáns, and Christians assembled in large numbers and enjoyed the scene. When the religious processions of Hindus and Musalmáns are freely allowed, we do not see any reason why the same privilege should be denied to the Salvationists. (The *Sahas* (Allahabad), of the 19th March, and the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, also condemn the action of the Bombay authorities.)

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshéd* (Moradabad), of the 11th March, referring to the orders issued by Sir Lepel Griffin, warning the Salvation Army that he will not allow the processions of the Army in any Native State in Central India, highly approves of those orders, and remarks that the conduct of the Army is only calculated to lower the prestige of the religion of the rulers in the eyes of the people. The singing and dancing of the Army, which has also some ladies in it, may furnish amusement to some Hindus and Musalmáns who are fond of such things, but surely the Army can secure no converts by such means. No pious man ought to have anything to do with singing and dancing. No prophet was ever known to preach with music playing.

Circulation,  
900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 17th March, in regard to the prevalence of bribery and corruption among the *amla* classes, remarks that the only way of checking the evil is to make the givers of bribes exempt from punishment. As the giver of a bribe is at present as much liable to punishment as the receiver of it, the former never reports the matter. It should be observed that no one ever pays a bribe of his own free will.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, complains that copies of papers granted by the District Judge's Court at Fyzábád, Oude, to petitioners are not marked



by the seal of the court, and that therefore it is difficult to distinguish between authenticated and forged copies. A red seal bearing the words "True copy," is affixed to each copy, but surely this is not enough. It is strange that the Judicial Commissioner accepts such copies, when filed in his court, as authenticated copies.

*The Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak* (Farukhábád), for Feb-

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The killing of kine.

ruary, briefly refers to the various important reforms introduced by Lord Ripon, and remarks that natives will always cherish his memory with love and gratitude. The noble policy inaugurated by him encourages us to hope that India has a good future in store for her. The evil custom of cow-slaughter grieves the Hindus to heart. If he put down that evil, he would place the whole Hindu community under a deep debt of gratitude.

*The Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 12th March,

Circulation,  
350 copies.

Child marriage among  
the Hindus.

argues that child-marriage among the Hindus ought to be put down by the strong hand of the law. Their degeneration may be chiefly ascribed to this pernicious custom. The interference of Government in this matter would not militate against the Hindu religion, because, according to the Institutes of Manu and other Hindu law books, the marriageable age is 26 years. The Indian Penal Code already prohibits a man from having sexual intercourse with his wife who is under 10 years of age, but it is notorious that girls are often married at 5 years of age. The native press is unanimous in condemning the custom, and consequently it may be inferred that any action taken by Government would not be viewed with disfavour by the people. It is our earnest prayer that Lord Ripon's Government may take up this subject without delay and fix proper limits of age for the marriage of boys and girls.

The same paper is glad to state that a meeting was held at

The extension of Lord  
Ripon's terms of office.

Bombay on the 17th February by the natives of that place to consider the



question of memorializing Her Majesty on the subject of the extension of Lord Ripon's term of office. The meeting came to a unanimous conclusion as to the advisability of forwarding a memorial. It is believed that a similar meeting is about to be held at Calcutta. If memorials reach Her Majesty from all parts of the country, there is no doubt that she will accede to the wishes of the people. The extension of the Viceroy's term for another five years is indispensable in order that the excellent reforms inaugurated by him may be placed on a firm footing before his departure from this country. We cannot always expect to get such Viceroys.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 19th March, makes some complaints in regard to the opium sold at Allahabad. Last year the monopoly for the sale of the drug was granted for Rs. 5,000. Although this year the contractor has had to pay Rs. 7,000, the drug supplied to him is very inferior and the balls are also short in weight. The drug, instead of doing any good to the consumer, does him harm, because it causes looseness. The shortness of the ball in weight is a source of loss to the vendors. The drug is sold at Rs. 20 a *seer* at the city.

The same paper expresses dissatisfaction at the expulsion of grown-up boys from the Government High School at Allahabad in its issues of the 12th and 19th March. The editor states that it would seem that a native paper lately complained that there were grown-up students at the school who bullied teachers and set bad examples to younger boys (*vide* page 144 of the *Selections* from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending the 15th February, 1883). The local Government drew the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the complaint. Accordingly the Director paid a visit to the school on the 5th March and struck off the names of all grown-up boys. This was unjust.



The boys have unnecessarily been prevented from acquiring education. The Director should have consulted the head-master and other teachers as to the character of the boys, and expelled those whose conduct was bad. It is absurd to suppose that all grown-up boys must be of bad conduct.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 14th March, is glad to state that Mr.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The lectures delivered by Mr. Kennedy on agriculture at Lahore.

Kennedy, Assistant Commissioner of Lahore, delivered a lecture on agriculture at the Government College hall on the 12th idem at 8 A.M. He intends to deliver seven more lectures. The writer makes the following proposals for the consideration of the lecturer:—(1) The time chosen for the delivery of the lecture was not suitable, and the result was that at the last occasion only students were present. The time should be changed. (2) The lectures should be delivered in vernacular in order that men who do not know English may also understand them. (3) The land-owners, lambardárs, and zaildárs who live in the neighbourhood should be invited to attend the lectures.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 14th March, contains a picture in which cultivators are represented as offering bribes to a canal chaprási and asking him for water.

Canal chaprásis.

Circulation  
310 copies.

#### LEGISLATION.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 16th March, gives a very brief substance of the debate that took place at the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 9th instant about the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and remarks that it is obvious from Lord Ripon's speech that he does not distinguish between Europeans and natives. Natives should congratulate themselves on having such an impartial and benevolent Governor-General. Before his arrival in India, Government did not at all trust them, but he has placed the management

The Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

Circulation,  
135 copies.



of local affairs in their own hands. Whether the Bill in question is passed or not, we ought always to feel grateful to him for the noble words which he uttered in the Council chamber on the 9th March, and which we could not expect from any other Viceroy. May he ever rule over us ! The outcry raised by Europeans against the proposed change in the law is quite unjustifiable. It is preposterous to contend that Native Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are not qualified to try Europeans. The indignation meetings held at Calcutta and other places freely indulged in abuse of our countrymen. We were hitherto under the impression that Englishmen as a rule were an enlightened, liberal-minded, and just people. But the conduct of the opponents of the Bill has shaken this belief. It appears that there are men among Englishmen who are extremely selfish and narrow-minded and who bitterly hate natives. It may be supposed that they oppose the measure either because they have no confidence in the justice of Native Magistrates, or because they expect indulgence at the hands of European Magistrates. Either of these ideas does not become Englishmen. We hope that the more intelligent, thoughtful, and respectable classes of Englishmen will not support the agitation. The principal merit of British rule is that it recognises no race distinction. It is to be regretted that narrow-minded Europeans are endeavouring to bring it into disrepute by their misconduct. It is strange that natives do not object to be tried even by young European Assistant Magistrates, while Europeans would not submit even to the jurisdiction of Native District Magistrates. It is to be hoped that Government will not yield to any unjust clamour.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 17th March, expresses its concurrence with the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* in thinking that natives should not hold any enthusiastic meetings like Europeans and make counter-demonstrations in favour of the measure. Such a course would only add fuel to the flame, and embitter



the feelings between the rulers and the ruled. We advocate the change, not because we natives, who are born to be slaves, desire equality with Europeans, but because the change would remove an invidious race distinction, and thus tend to promote the growth of sympathy between the two classes. British rule is to India what the soul is to the body, and therefore we heartily desire the stability of that rule in this country. But that rule cannot always last unless the conquerors and the children of the soil are animated by friendly feelings, and obviously no sympathy can grow between them until they are both made subject to the same law. So long as the law continues to be personal the growth of friendly feeling is impossible. The present Viceroy is bent on promoting union between the two classes and on strengthening the foundations of British rule. It would be very unfortunate if narrow-minded Englishmen prevented him from achieving his noble purpose. The hue and cry kicked up by Europeans against the Bill is quite incomprehensible. In the first place, the number of Native Magistrates, who would be empowered to try Europeans, in case the measure is passed, might be counted on the fingers. Secondly, the district officers who distribute cases among their subordinates for decision are generally Europeans, and they would still have the power to make over the cases of Europeans to their European or native subordinates as they please. Thirdly, evidently the extension of the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates over Europeans would in no way benefit the former, but the latter themselves would be saved the trouble and inconvenience of being dragged long distances for trial. When Europeans are already subject to the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates in civil matters, we do not see any reason why they should object to the extension of their criminal jurisdiction over them. It may be urged that decisions of civil courts affect only the property of the people, while those of criminal courts affect their reputation and personal liberty. Such arguments look well on paper, but they lose all their weight on close



examination. The orders of a civil court are enough to completely ruin the reputation of a man, as was remarked by the Hon'ble Saiyad Ahmad Khán in his speech in Council. Civil courts can imprison men and also exercise other criminal powers.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 12th March, states that a large portion of some English papers, such as the *Pioneer*, the *Times*, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, &c., is at present filled with editorials and communications about the Bill. Meetings are being held throughout the country by Europeans to protest against the measure. The writings of our contemporaries and the speeches delivered at such meetings contain no arguments, but only indulge in abuse. The measure will confer no great benefit on natives; then why are Europeans so strongly opposed to it? If Native Magistrates are not qualified to dispense justice properly, why does Government allow them to decide the cases of natives, who are as much subjects of Her Majesty as Europeans? If Europeans object to be tried by Native Magistrates owing to a difference of race, natives may raise a similar objection against European Magistrates.

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 13th March, highly praises Sir Sálár Jang for the appointment of a new Vazir at Haidarabad. lity, industry, justice, and impartiality with which he conducted the administration of Haidarabad, and argues that his son, Mir Láyqat Ali, though young, is the proper person to succeed him. Bashiru-l-daula is a man of the old school and is not fit for the post. Mir Lyáqat Ali has received a good English education and would undoubtedly be able to maintain the system of administration introduced by his father.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, praises the *Shafaq* of Haidarabad for its freedom and boldness in urging the



claims of Mir Lyáqat Ali, and says that the arrangements already made by Government have caused great dissatisfaction among all classes of the people there. In this important matter, the Supreme Government should act upon its own good judgment and give no weight to the opinion of the young Nizám. The entire blame for the present arrangement must rest with the Resident, whose false representations have deceived Government. Mir Lyáqat Ali should be entrusted with the full powers exercised by his father.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th March, complains that the Gwalior Darbár has lately begun to levy a tax of Rs. 400 from each Maháján of Agra whose waggons carry passengers and goods from Agra to the British cantonments at Sipri, Gúna, &c., on hire. The tax is a new and unjust one. The roads on which the waggons ply is kept in repair by Government and not by the Gwalior State. The owners of the dák already pay a license-tax to Government, and the goods conveyed by the dák are chiefly sold at British cantonments. True the Mahájans have agencies at Gwalior, where the goods are loaded and unloaded; but is the Darbár justified in levying such a heavy tax on such agencies? The dák has been plying for the last twenty or twenty-one years, but no such tax was hitherto levied by the Darbár. The Darbár also realizes another tax from the dák-owners at the rate of one anna per rupee on the fares paid to them by passengers.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

#### POST-OFFICE.

The *Muslíd-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 20th March, urges that money-order forms should be also printed in Hindi and Urdu for the convenience of the people.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, states that several complaints have reached the editor against the post-office at Haidarabad. A correspondent says that orders have been

The post-office at Haidarabad.



received at the post-office to open and examine each letter, addressed to an editor, before despatching it. These orders have encouraged the postal officials to resort to another illegal practice. They regularly open all copies of newspapers received at the post office for delivery, and show them to many men who pay them four or eight annas a month. When the papers are returned by these men after perusal in four or five days, the postal officials again put the old covers, if available, over them and make them over to the addressees ; otherwise they send them back to the managers of the presses from which they issued. We suppose that some ill-advised subordinate officers, and not the Durbár, are responsible for the issue of such orders. The Government of India should see to this.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 14th March, also complains that the editor has received many complaints about the mismanagement of the post-office at Haidarabad. Several letters and copies of the newspaper, which he sent to his correspondents at that place, never reached them, nor did he ever receive some letters which they had posted to his address there. It is said that orders have been received at the Residency post-office to intercept all suspected letters. (The *Khair Khwáh-i-Álam* (Delhi), of the 16th March, also makes a similar complaint.)

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Muraqqa-i-Tahríb* (Lucknow), of the 15th March, condemns the evil custom among natives of singing indecent songs during the Holi festival, refers to a petition submitted by inhabitants of Lucknow to the Local Government praying for the prohibition of the custom, and expresses hope that Government will undoubtedly interfere and check the evil.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, complains of the prevalence of theft at Lucknow, especially in Aminabad, and charges the police with dereliction of duty. The police have not been



able to trace the stolen property or discover the thieves in a single case, but on the contrary their enquiries have only proved a source of inconvenience and harassment to the men at whose houses the thefts were committed, and to their neighbours.

A correspondent of the *Sahas* (Allahabad), of the 19th March, writing from Ghazipur under date the 7th March, states that it is to

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Arbitrary proceedings  
of the police at Gha-  
zipur.

a matter of deep regret that although the arbitrary proceedings of the police are so frequently exposed in the public press, their conduct continues to be as bad as ever. On the 6th March, at noon, two police constables came across an old woman, who carried some earthen vessels for sale on the road, and asked her what was the price of each vessel. She replied that they were worth three pice each. On this the constables seized her and threatened to beat and to take her to the police-station. She was compelled to give them vessels at one pice each. The same day, when the son of a wealthy man was driving his carriage at Saiyidpur, his horse shied and upset the carriage, and a child was crushed to death by the carriage. The police attempted to arrest the boy, but he objected to this. On this they beat him and sent him to the Magistrate's court for trial. The Magistrate was convinced of his innocence and acquitted him. It is believed that the boy has brought a suit for Rs. 4,000 against the police on the ground that he was relieved of jewellery valued at that sum during the assault committed on him by the police.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 17th March, complains that Anarkali in Lahore has for some time past been the rendezvous of vagabonds, and consequently thefts have lately become very frequent there. It is strange that, although police constables are placed at comparatively small distances in the streets there, they have never been able to seize any robbers.

The prevalence of theft  
at Anarkali, Lahore.

Circulation,  
450 copies.



Circulation,  
copies.

A correspondent of the *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow), for February, gives the substance of General Soubeloff's history of the late Afghan war, as it appeared in the *Akhtar-i-Râm* of Constantinople, which again in turn had taken it from the *Morning Post*, and remarks that apparently the book deserves no more consideration than the vagaries of a mad man. The natives are not disaffected towards the Government as has been alleged by the Russian General. They enjoy every advantage under British rule and are well disposed towards it. There are, however, some matters referred to in the book, such as the probability of an outbreak of war between Russia and England in Asia in ten or twelve years, &c., which demand serious consideration.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1883.	1883.	
1	Ajubb-i-Hind	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	March 17th	March 18th	150 copies.
2	Ajubb-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buté Singh,	" 16th & 19th	" 19th & 22nd	550 "
3	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maulla Bakhsh	" 14th	" 18th	196 "
4	Ahmad-i-Akhbar	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Abul-Hasan	" 1st	" "	84 "
5	Aina-i-Sikandar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 17th	" 19th	80 "
6	Ain-i-Akhbar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 16th	" 18th	134 "
7	Akhbar-i-Ali	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	" 18th & 20th	" 16th & 22nd	100 "
8	Akhbar-i-Am	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukand Ram	" 14th & 17th	" 17th & 20th	1,800 "
9	Akhbar-i-Tamanki,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	" 16th	" 20th	125 "
10	Alwala-i-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakru-d-din	" 18th	" "	34 "
11	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu & Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rao	" 17th & 20th	" 20th & 22nd	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 17th	" 20th	141 copies.
13	Anjuman-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nuru-l-din	" "	" "	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	Anwar-i-Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 15th	" 17th	230 copies.
15	Arya Darpan	Shahjahanpur.	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Bakhtwar Singh	Feb. 28th	" 19th	440 "



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1883.	1883.	
16	Bhārat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Totā Rām	March 16th	March 18th	135 copies.
17	Bhāratī Vildas	Agā	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwān Dās	15th	"	125
18	Bharat Sudasho Pravaritak.	Farrukhabad.	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Charan	For February	" 19th	400
19	Brahman	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Gopi Nath	March 15th	18th	...
20	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari...	Bareilly	Urdū	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	17th	19th	200
21	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	19th	21st	390
22	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Faslu-l-din	14th	18th	310
23	Desh Hitarshi	Ajmere	Hindi	Monthly	Munna Lal	For Phagun	20th	280
24	Desh Upkarak	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Salig Rām	March 15th	"	...
25	Growse Gazette	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangā Sahāi	16th	"	40
26	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	17th	"	...
27	Gyan Pradyini Patrika.	Ditto	Hindi	Monthly	Navin Chandan Rai,	For February	16th	160
28	Harish Chandrika	Udaipur	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Damodar Shastri	For the first fortnight of Phagun.	19th	150
29	Hindustani	Lucknow,	Hindi-Urdū,	Weekly	Ganga Prasad	March 22nd	22nd	...
30	Islam	Meerut	Urdū	Ditto	Alim-ul-Din	16th	19th	330
31	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdū,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	14th & 17th	17th & 19th respectively.	200
32	Jalwa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdū	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	16th	19th	90
33	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	11th	16th	125
34	Karnamukh	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	19th	31st	350



36	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindī-Urdū	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	16th	17th	600 copies (in- cluding 501 copies taken by Govt.)
36	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	Ditto	Hindī	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	12th	16th	350 copies.
37	Khair Khwakh-i-Alam	Delhi	Urdū	Ditto	Mfr Hasan	16th	18th	140 "
38	Khair Khwakh-i-Hind,	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahā Narsin	16th	19th	180 "
39	Khair Khwakh-i-Oudh,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Khairati Lal	15th	20th	20 "
40	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	14th & 17th	17th & 19th respectively.	450 copies (in- cluding 100 copies taken by Govt.)
41	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	18th	21st	50 copies.
42	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbalu-l-din	14th	19th	165 "
43	Lyall Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	16th	16th	"
44	Mawar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindī-Urdū,	Ditto	Gobardhan Dās	12th	16th	100 "
45	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdū	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	20th	21st	175 "
46	Matta-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	16th	18th	40 "
47	Mihri-i-Darakhshan,	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	15th	21st	180 "
48	Mihri-i-Nimros	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	15th	19th	140 "
49	Miratu-l-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayan	For Feby.	22nd	250 "
50	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindī	Weekly	Mukund Ram	March 12th	16th	250 "
51	Mustad-i-Am	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	20th	22nd	200 "
52	Muir Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Khushwaqt Rai	12th	16th	"
53	Muntazu-l-Akhbar	Bara Banki	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Yusuf,	16th	19th	160 "
54	Municipal Guide	Agra	Hindī-Urdū,	Monthly	Ali Jan	15th	22nd	75 "
55	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib	Lucknow,	Urdū	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	"	20th	150 "
56	Najmu-l-Akhbar	Etawah	Ditto	Weekly	Rabu-llah Khan	16th	17th	150 "
57	Najmu-l-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	12th	16th	150 "
58	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Dās	15th	17th	325 "
59	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	20th	22nd	92 "
60	Nar-i-Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	15th	17th	750 "
61	Nar-i-Budoun	Budaun	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	"	"	250 "



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
62	Naru-l-Abedr	... Allahabad,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	1883. March 15th	1883. March 16th	181 copies (in- cluding 49 copies taken by Govt.)
63	Naru-l-Anwar	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	17th	17th	349 copies.
64	Nusratu-l-Akbar	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	18th	21st	180 "
65	Nusratu-l-Islam	... Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Nusrat Ali	Jany. to March	18th	25 "
66	Nyaya-Siddha	... Harda	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Basdeo Bhaskar	March 21st	22nd	400 "
67	Oudh Akbar	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	16th to 22nd	16th to 22nd	610 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
68	Panjab Akbar	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	14th & 17th	16th & 20th	250 copies.
69	Panjab Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-Din	10th	16th	150 "
70	Prayag Samachar	... Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	19th	19th	700 "
71	Prince of Wales Gazette.	... Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	12th	16th	70 "
72	Rafah-i-Aam	... Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Diwan Chand	16th	19th	600 "
73	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	15th & 19th	16th & 21st	450 "
74	Ratan Prakash	... Ratlam	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l- Haq.	1st	22nd	400 "
75	Reformer	... Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Nathu Ram	19th	21st	700 "
76	Riyazu-l-Akbar	... Gorakhpur	Ditto	Ditto	Nizam Ahmad	18th	20th	275 "
77	Sakha Kopyakhala	... Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfu-l-din	17th	19th	120 "



78	Sadique-i-Akbar	... B h a w a l . pur.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Quds	...	15th	...	18th	...	320	"
79	Safir-i-Hind	... Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Bulaqi Dás	...	16th	...	"	...	300	"
80	Sahas	... Allahabad,	Bengali	...	Weekly	...	Rajni Kant Basu	...	19th	...	20th	...	300	"
81	Sajjan Kirti Sudha- kar.	... Udaipur	Hindf	...	Ditto	...	Baushl Dhar	...	12th	...	17th	...	200	"
82	Shahne-i-Hind	... Meerut	Urdú	...	Tri-monthly	...	Ahmad Husein	...	20th	...	22nd	...	120	"
83	Shula-i-Tar	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammed Ibrá- hím.	...	"	...	"	...	175	"
84	Tahzeb	... Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ráhat Ali Khán	...	19th	...	21st	...	90	"
85	Táziya-i-Hind	... Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Willáyat Ali	...	8th	...	20th	...	150	"
86	Victoria Paper	... Sialkot	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyán Chand	...	18th to 19th	...	16th to 22nd	...	900	"
87	Waqt-i-Álam	... Gházipur,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sirájul-din Ahmad,	...	" 12th & 19th	...	" 16th & 21st	...	300	"

ALLAHABAD,

The 26th March, 1883.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



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